



+ <> + T



RAM



Disk



[e0850135084a7](#), line 3

```
[27]         return(math.factorial(n))
```

^

IndentationError: expected an indented block

[SEARCH STACK OVERFLOW](#)

```
import math
n=int(input())
print(math.factorial(n))
```



3

6

```
[23] X="dog"  
     Y="cat"
```

```
[24] print(X+Y)
```

dogcat



```
[25] print("the"+X+"chases the"+Y)
```

thedogchases thecat



```
▶ print(X*4)
```

```
➞ dogdogdogdog
```

  RAM
Disk 

[19] KeyboardInterrupt:

SEARCH STACK OVERFLOW

[21] X=4.66
round(X)

5



int(X)



4

7) which of following are valid variable names?

- a) length ✓
- b) -width ✓
- c) first Base ✓
- d) 2move toGo x
- e) halt! ✓

9) write a pro.

10) write different types of output processing

i) str format () method

ii) f. string

i) str format ()

Syntax: str format (P₀, P₁, P₂ ... - k₀: val₁ ... val_n)

ii) f. strings:

A string is a string literal that is predefined with f.

ex: branch = input('enter branch')

year = int(input('enter year'))

Print(f 'The branch name is {branch} and year is {year}').

4) int & a floating point float,
with a string convert the number to a
string with str() and then use + operator
& + = operator.

```
>>> a = "string"
```

```
>>> b = 1
```

```
>>> Print(a + str(b))  
String
```

3) How does a python programmer round a
float value to the nearest int value.

Round() is a builtin function available with
Python. It will return you a float number
that will be rounded to the decimal
places which are given as input. If the
decimal places to be rounded are not
specified, it is considered as 0 and it will
round to nearest integer.

eg:- round(5.4598)

it returns: 5

[4] X=8
Y=2
X+Y*3

14

[6] (X+Y)*3

30

[7] X%Y

0

[8] X/12.0

0.6666666666666666

[]

[9] X//6

1



X**Y



64

⑧ The main purpose of program documentation is to describe the design of program.

The documentation also provides the framework in which to place the code.